

## [ VOL. XXXV. ]

London, February 5, 1919.-Gf.



MISSOURI.

On the 24th February the admission of Missouri was unsettled. A committee of 23 from the house of representatives would confer with a committee from the senate to make an effort at a compromise. Of the 23 chosen by the house of representatives, ten only are from states favourable to Missouri. We have not yet despaired of her admission this session.

FLORIDA TREATY.

We have received the Spanish Treaty, which shall appear in our next. Its provisions are generally understood in the United States. Nothing has reached us on the subject of taking possession of the two Floridas; but there is no doubt government will prepare to occupy the country as soon as possible.

THE BLACK LIST.

We have published in this day's Gazette, a list of balances said to be due to the government. The impression attempted to be made on the public mind by the exposure of these accounts, is not altogether liberal. All unsettled accounts ought to be laid before the people, & we hope the practice will continue as a check upon the officers appointed in attendance to them, and therefore we view the publication of this "black list" as it has been called, proper; but at the same time, in justice to all parties, it is a fact which ought to be stated, that all accounts stand open against the persons to whom government advances funds, until settled, although the money has been applied according to order; but for the want of receipts expressing precisely the disbursements, credits are not entered, even in cases where it often turns out that individuals have expended more than they received from Government. We have conferred with an individual charged with a large amount, whose information satisfies us that on a settlement he cannot fall much in arrears. We do not pretend to account for every item in this way, but we do not think it probable that one twentieth part of the amount exhibited is due. It cannot be supposed that the officers placed over our concerns would be so forgetful of their duty, and that in matters which can be of no advantage to them.

CENSUS OF KENTUCKY.

The following is the population of the whole state of Kentucky, although not officially given, it may be relied on as nearly correct. The increase in the last ten years, is some where about 38 per cent. an immense increase when we consider the removals to the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama &c. It is not yet settled by congress what number shall be entitled to a representative for the next ten years; but it is probable Kentucky will have 12 members. The 4 largest towns stand thus:

Lexington	9779
Louisville	4012
Russellville	1712
North and South Frankfort	1672
Adair	18765 Henry
Allen	5387 Hopkins
Barren	10524 Jefferson
Bath	7961 Jessamine
Benton	6545 Knox
Bourbon	17664 Owen
Boyle	528 Lincoln
Breckinridge	7484 Livingston
Bullett	2831 Logan
Butler	3083 Madison
Caldwell	9024 Monroe
Campbell	7022 Mercer
Cass	4049 Monroe
Christian	10459 Montgomery
Clark	11448 Shelby
Clay	4293 Nelson
Cumberland	8058 Nicholas
Daviess	5476 Ohio
Estill	3597 Owen
Fayette	21129 Powellton
Fleming	12226 Pulaski
Floyd	8207 Rockcastle
Franklin	11034 Scott
Gallatin	7076 Shelby
Garrard	10851 Simpson
Grant	1805 Todd
Grayson	4077 Tipton
Green	11943 Union
Greene	4311 Warren
Hardin	10499 Washington
Harrison	12278 Wayne
Hart	4184 Whitley
Henderson	5714 Woodford
Hardin	1960
Total	554,338

ORATION.

DELIVERED IN THE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY, ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY, 22d FEB. BY DAVID SHANNON, ESQ.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—It is customary on such occasions as the present, for the speaker to preface his oration with an expression of gratitude for the honor conferred upon him, and to regret that his humble abilities render it utterly impossible for him to do that justice to the subject, which its importance requires. For the former, I cannot feel too grateful; but it will be unnecessary, at this time, to apprise my audience of a want of abilities, which must be too evident before I have done. To commemorate great national events, or some important era in the annals of our race, has always been common among savage as well as civilized nations.

respectability on the industry and bustle of our country. This was the barren hills of Attica rendered productive, and many of the most illustrious sages of Greece, were proud to be cultivators of the soil. In this country, on the annual return of the anniversary of our immortal Washington, the memorable 4th of July, on which our independence was proclaimed, our gratitude to Heaven for the privileges we enjoy, and our veneration to the memory of the departed Washington, are displayed by a voluntary abandonment of the ordinary pursuits of busy life, and a religious devotion of those days to grateful remembrance of the chivalrous deeds, and magnanimous sufferings of our revolutionary ancestors. On such occasions, the orator, by recalling to memory the deeds of other times, and portraying them to view in all their native splendor, renders a just tribute of respect to the aged patriot, and fires the youth with a laudable zeal to emulate the deeds of their fathers.

These sublime themes have however been so frequently portrayed by the poet, the orator and the historian, and their recollection remain so fresh in the memory of every American, that it would be useless for me, at this time to recount them. Suffice it to say, that out of the arrogance and oppression of the British ministry, and the ill-advised policy of that government towards her American colonies, originated that revolution, which, after an eventful struggle of seven years, terminated in a recognition of the independence of these United States—and that through the army period of that revolution, the great and commanding qualities of the personage whose anniversary we this day celebrate, shone forth like the bright luminary of day obscuring by its radiance, the twinkling myriads of surrounding stars that bedeck the firmament of heaven.

Unlike the war of our revolution, few of those bloody and disastrous conflicts, which have so frequently desolated kingdoms and depopulated cities, can be viewed by the discriminating eye of the philosopher, without presenting an unfavorable view of human nature. On the one hand he must condemn the petty malice of a pampered Prince or the insatiable ambition of a bold and aspiring genius. On the other, he cannot but pity the blind submission and infatuated zeal of the deluded throng. Born to be availed by the sunny badge of royalty, or gained by the talents of an adventurous chief, the great mass of mankind, have always been driven by the lash of the one, or led by the attracting qualities of the other. Had it not been for the undue influence of these principles, the hardy and honest Swiss might still have breathed the air of freedom on his native mountains. France herself might have escaped her present unhappy situation, and England her accumulated debt. It is not however, passing an unmeaning eulogium on the intelligence and independent use of the citizens of this Republic, to say that such principles have very feeble, if any influence. From the nature of the happy political institutions under which we live, the tyrant's brow can never be terrible; and from the general diffusion of knowledge, the glare of ostentation or the intrigues of ambition, will be equally ineffectual, in undermining the steady patriotism and the promotion of the public weal.

That much of the happiness of a people depends upon the form of government under which they live, is a maxim which can never be controverted—that a just medium between absolute power and licentious liberty, is the proper channel in which civil authority ought to flow, is equally undeniable. But it is greatly to be regretted, that men cling with unyielding tenacity to their ancient abuses; and that it is only by slow and regular gradations, that new and useful improvements have been introduced and become prevalent in society. It is however a source of great consolation to the philosopher of us, that truth will eventually prevail; and that as the wilderness of truth comes brightened by the rays of science, men will perceive and adopt such systems of morals, religion and government as are best calculated to promote their real happiness. Thus if we transfer our ideas back to the remotest point in history, and follow mankind through the various stages of society, we shall find this knowledge increasing with his wants—and although the track of degradation sometimes shows a hazy view—yet the uncurbed aim of ambition, or the desecrating wave of Gothic fury, seem by turns to have prostrated the fairest fabrics of industry and genius, beneath the sacrilegious tread of ruffian violence, and to have almost banished from the world the genial rays of civilization and refinement; yet these convulsions, only like the roll of ocean's troubled wave, prepared a smoother sea and a more serene atmosphere.

Notwithstanding the continued chain of improvement in the affairs of mankind, which occasional intervals of anarchy and derangement may be traced from the earliest period of history, to the present day, the science of government appears to be in the rear of all other sciences. For, we have only to turn to the continent of Europe, where the science of government has been growing in perfection for many ages, still groaning under the iron grasp of feudal tyranny—where still the will of a single despot, is sufficient to put in motion all the physical force and moral energies of the continent for the work of destruction. But however closely the existing basis of government may be interwoven with the present state of society in Europe, the progress of humanity strive, when the voice of the oppressor shall no longer be heard.

"Tyrants! in vain ye trace the wizard ring,  
"In vain ye emit yond wizard's spell;  
"What! can ye lull the winged winds asleep,  
"Arrest the rolling world, or chain the deep?  
"No!—The wild wave convulses your capricious hand,  
"It rolls no back when Canute gave command."

Yes, fellow-citizens, already has the bright sun of freedom begun to dawn through the dark and cloudy horizon of long benighted Europe. The early sons of Spain and Portugal have nobly asserted and successfully demanded their respective Kings, their ancient liberties—and even on the plains of Italy, the classic ground of antiquity, and once the seat of the great Republic of Rome, a people whose effluence and kindled spirit won to civil and ecclesiastical oppression has obtained for them, the appellation of degenerate, have recently evinced a disposition to retrieve their fallen character, by bursting the shackles by which they are bound, and assuming a rank among the nations of the earth as a community of freemen. Situated as we are, at an immense distance from the theatre on which these events are passing in rapid succession, and so far removed from the direct aid of the suffering sons of freedom in Europe, yet we can not but hail with enthusiasm the success of a cause so intimately connected with the happiness of man; and wish them the greatest of all sublime blessings—that God would send them a Washington.

From Europe we turn with the most anxious solicitude, to the fair fields of South America, where Oronoco in her pride,  
"Rolls to the main no tribute tide,  
"But great broad Ocean rears his far,  
"A rival sea of swelling war."

On this magnificent continent, the favors of Heaven have been bestowed with a bounteous hand; but the tyranny of man would have, by his selfish and avaricious all the vast

beauties, and into slavery, all that was about him. In vain did the majestic Amazon roll her cerulean waters to the ocean—the breezes of Heaven wafted not on her serene and peaceful bosom, the white sails of commerce; for the clanking hand of a foreign despot, had perverted the industry and exertions of the people. In vain did the rich plains of Colombia, blossom like the garden of Eden, or the gay morning of creation. The influence of that envied viper in the bosom, linked beneath each blooming flower, and poisoned every breeze. But the demon of despotism vanishes, like the ignis fatuus of the night, before the approach of the Goddess of Freedom. Under the guidance of the faithful and indefatigable Bolivar, the revolution in this country has assumed an aspect which justifies the hope, that the time is not far distant when the funeral dirge of civil and ecclesiastical oppression will be rung on the highest Cordilleras of South America, and when the same liberal republican principles which characterize the government of the United States, will be all set throughout the whole extent of this vast continent.

In the able and patriotic Bolivar, we recognize many of those heaven born traits which characterize our own Washington. Like him, patient and firm in the hour of adversity, his fidelity to the cause in which he has embarked, his life and fortunes, can never be shaken. May the setting sun of his glory be as bright as in the meridian of his life, and his fame as unsullied as the fame of Washington! Then will his grateful countrymen, in after ages in the full fruition of that liberty, which he had been so instrumental in procuring, hail his memory by the annual observance of a festival similar to that which we are now met to celebrate; and while the congenial spirits of Washington and Bolivar are mingling together in the ethereal fields of heaven, their names shall be recorded on earth, as the deliverers of mankind.

TOASTS.

Drank at a public dinner, at Wm. T. BARNES'S Tavern, on Washington's birth day.

1. The memory of Washington.—First in war, first in peace, & first in the hearts of his countrymen.
2. Thomas Jefferson.—Immortalized by the Declaration of Independence, & the acquisition of Louisiana. His successor in office who may abandon either, deserves public execration.
3. The memory of Franklin.—The thunder of Heaven pays tribute to his Philosophy, and the freedom of his country to his genius and his name.
4. James Madison.—The able vindicator of his country's rights, and firm opposer of British encroachments.
5. James Monroe.—The President of the United States.—Not an absolute, but a delegated sovereignty. He has no right to frame constitutions for States.
6. The Government of the United States.—Not an absolute, but a delegated sovereignty. He has no right to frame constitutions for States.
7. The Soldiers of the Revolution.—"Honour be to them, whom honour's due."
8. The Sons of Liberty.—"The Sons of Liberty."—The Declaration of Independence, & the acquisition of Louisiana. His successor in office who may abandon either, deserves public execration.
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## Congressional.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, FEB. 19.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the precise amount of the special deposits, to the credit of the Treasury of the U. States, which is referred to in his supplementary report of the 28th ult. as not being available during the current year; which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Clay, it was Resolved, That the committee of claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the reimbursement to the Planters' Bank of New Orleans of certain advances made by it upon pay rolls of the army.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee of manufacturers, reported an amendment to the tariff bill, containing several sections embracing important provisions. The amendment shall be published at large in our next.

The amendment was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. Clay, from the committee (himself and Mr. Allen, of N. Y.) appointed to wait on the President of the United States with the resolution declaring the feelings of this house in regard to the Spanish provinces of South America, reported that the committee had, according to order, presented the resolution to the President; that the President assured the committee that, in common with the House of Representatives, he felt a great interest in the success of the provinces of Spanish America which are struggling to establish their freedom and independence; and that he would take the resolution into deliberate consideration, with the most perfect respect for the distinguished body from which it had emanated.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the committee of Ways and Means reported the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the passage of this act, no clerk in any department, or other person holding any office under the government of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, himself, or by any other person in trust for him or for his use or benefit, or on his account, undertake, execute, hold, or enjoy, in the whole or in part, any contract or agreement hereafter to be made or entered into with any officer of the United States, on their behalf, or with any person authorized to make contracts on the part of the U. States; and if any clerk or person holding an office under the government of the United States, directly or indirectly, himself or by any other person in trust for him, or for his use or benefit, or on his account, enter into, accept of, or agree for, undertake, or execute, any such contract or agreement, on the whole or in part, every such clerk or officer so offending shall, for every like offence, upon conviction thereof before any court of the U. S. or of the territories thereof, having cognizance of such offence, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined one thousand dollars, and also be deemed incapable of holding any appointment or office under the government of the U. S. and every such contract or agreement as aforesaid, shall moreover be absolutely void and of no effect: Provided, nevertheless, that, in all cases where any sum or sums of money shall have been advanced on the part of the United States, in consideration of any such contract or agreement, the same shall be forthwith repaid, and, in case of delay or refusal to pay the same, when demanded by the proper officer of the department under whose authority such contract or agreement shall have been made or entered into, every such person so delaying or refusing to pay the same, shall be prosecuted at law for the recovery of any such sum or sums of money advanced as aforesaid.

The bill was twice read and committed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on bill to fix the compensation of the officers of the army.

Mr. Case moved to strike out the whole of that part of the bill which relates to the pay, &c. of the officers and Cadets of the military Academy, and substitute therefor several new sections, the principal features of which, as related to the cadets, were, that the number should be reduced to 150; by allowing vacancies to occur until they get down to that number; that there shall be one cadet from the District of Columbia, and one from each of the territories, whose compensation shall be at the rate of 144 dollars per annum, and two rations each per day; that there may be admitted into the Academy 100 persons other than cadets, provided they conform to all the rules of the Academy, and support themselves during the term of their education, &c.

FEBRUARY 23.

Mr. Clay then rose to make his expected motion respecting Missouri, which was in the following shape:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, on the part of this House, jointly with such committee, as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report to the Senate and to the House, respectively, whether it be expedient or not to make provision for the admission of Missouri into the Union on the same footing as the original states, and for the due execution of the laws of the United States, within Missouri; and, if not, whether any other

and what provision adapted to her actual condition, ought to be made by law.

On this motion there took place a debate about an hour's length.

It resulted in the adoption of the resolution.—Yeas 101, Nays 55.

On motion of Mr. Clay, with the expressed wish of the Speaker in favor of that course, it was ordered that the committee on part of this House, consisting of twenty-three members (corresponding with the number of States) should be appointed by ballot. And to-morrow at twelve o'clock was fixed upon as the time for appointing the committee.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Navy for the year 1821, and the bill authorizing the erection of certain light-houses, passed through a committee of the whole. Mr. Fox in the chair, and some of the former were debated. The two bills were, however, in the end ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Gouverneur, his private Secretary.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits between the United States and Spain, signed on the 22d February, 1819, having been ratified by the contracting parties and the ratifications having been exchanged, it is herewith communicated to Congress, that such legislative measures may be taken as they shall judge proper for carrying the same into execution.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington Feb. 22d, 1821.

The message was read, and referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter from the Secretary of State:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Department of State, Feb. 22d, 1821.

Sir:—I have the honor of transmitting herewith a report upon Weights and Measures, prepared in conformity to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of 19th December, 1819.

With the highest respect, I am, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FEBRUARY 23.

Mr. Clay has made another attempt to unite the Gordian knot into which the Missouri controversy has been woven. We wish him most sincerely all the success which we think he deserves. It is the last attempt, we presume, which will be made to accomplish the object of the present session. If Missouri be not allowed to be within the Union during this session, legislation of some sort, to secure the rights of the United States, &c. the due administration of its laws within that country, will be indispensable.

### Foreign Intelligence.

The following official documents have been published at Naples:—

Copy of a letter from the Emperor of Austria to the King of Naples.

TAORMINA, Nov. 20.

"Sir, my Brother, and very dear Father-in-law.—Unhappy circumstances have prevented my receiving the letters addressed to me by your Majesty during a period of four months. The events, however, to which those letters have probably related have not ceased to occupy my most serious meditations, as well as those of the allied powers assembled at Troppau, to deliberate in union on the consequences with which these events menace the rest of the Italian Peninsula, and perhaps the whole of Europe. In determining on this common consultation, we have only acted in conformity with the transactions of 1814, 1815, and 1818—transactions of which your Majesty, as well as Europe at large, knew the character and object, and upon which that treaty alliance is founded—solely designed to guarantee from all danger the political independence and territorial integrity of all its States, and to insure the repose and prosperity of each of the countries of which it is composed. Your Majesty, then cannot doubt that the object of the Cabinets assembled here is to reconcile the interest and well-being, the enjoyment of which the paternal solicitude of your Majesty would lead you to desire for your people, with the duties of the allied Monarchs to their own states, and the rest of the world. But my allies and myself should feel happy to fulfil these solemn engagements with the co-operation of your Majesty, and we now, faithful to the principles we have proclaimed, demand this co-operation. It is solely with this view that we propose to your Majesty to assemble with us in the city of Laybach. Your presence, Sir, we are sure will hasten a reconciliation almost indispensable; and it is in the name of the dearest interests of your kingdom, and with that mutual solicitude of which we believe that we have given more than one testimony to your Majesty, that we now invite you to receive new proofs of the true friendship which we bear you, and of that friendship which forms the basis of our union."

"Receive the assurance of the distinguished consideration and veneration with which I am ever attached to your Majesty's true brother, son-in-law, and ally."

(Signed) FRANCIS.

Letters were also addressed to the King of Naples by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, but precisely in the same terms.

By Ferdinand I. by the grace of God and the Constitution of the Monarchy, King of the Two Sicilies, &c. &c. to his faithful Deputies of Parliament.

"The Sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, united in Congress at Troppau, have sent me three letters, in which they invite me to repair in person to Laybach, to form part of a new Congress to be held in that place."

"You will collect from the letters themselves, copies of which will be laid before you by my Minister for Foreign Affairs, the importance of the object of such an invitation, which is that of interposing myself as mediator between the above named Sovereigns and the nation."

"Duly penetrated with the circumstances under which we are placed, and desirous to make any sacrifice to establish the happiness of the nation on a solid basis, I turn with avidity to every expedient that presents to me the hope of effecting that object. Consequently, I am resolved to overcome all the obstacles offered by my advanced age and the rigour of the season, and to comply promptly with the invitation, since the above named Sovereigns have caused it to be declared to me that there can be no other medium for treating, even were it one of the Princes of my royal family."

"I set out with the confidence that Divine Providence will afford me the means of giving the last proof of my love for you, in saving the nation from the scourge of war."

"Far be the thought from me and from you, that the adoption of this project can make me compromise the good of my people; and in parting from you I owe it to myself to give you a new and solemn guarantee. I declare then, to you and to the nation that has resolved to make every exertion for the enjoyment of a liberal and wise constitution, that whatever measures circumstances may exact relatively to our actual political state, all my efforts will be directed that it may remain for ever fixed upon the following basis:—

"1. That the individual and real liberty of my beloved subjects may be secured by a fundamental law of the state."

"2. That shall confer no privileges in the composition of the legislative body of the state."

"3. That no taxes shall be imposed without the consent of the nation in its legitimate representation."

"4. That the accounts of public expenditures shall be referred to the nation itself, and to its representatives."

"5. That laws shall be made in accordance with the national representatives."

"6. That the judicial power shall be independent."

"7. That the press shall remain free, except from the operation of laws enacted against the abuses of its liberty."

"8. That the ministers be responsible."

"9. That the civil list shall be fixed."

"I further declare, that none of my subjects shall ever receive molestation on account of past political events."

"My faithful Deputies—in taking on me this care to convince you of my love and softitude for the nation, I desire, that a deputation of four Members, selected from the parliament, may accompany me, and be witnesses of the dangers that threaten, and the endeavors that may be made to ensue."

"It is necessary, however, that, until the termination of these negotiations, Parliament do not propose any new measure in the different branches, but that all affairs may remain in the state in which they are at present, limiting its care to the part it is already called on to take in the organization of the army, and that all the arrangements, may continue in that which is about to expire. It is my decided wish that the greatest economy in expenditure may be adopted in all the departments as soon as the situation of affairs will permit."

"I leave with you, in parting, all that I hold most dear. You will continue to feel these sentiments of attachment which you have ever professed for my royal family."

"I confirm my beloved son, the Duke of Calabria, in his functions of my Vicar-General, as expressed in my act of the 5th of July, and eleventh of October of this year."

"I am convinced that you will receive this communication as a proof of my sentiments for you, and of that necessity which obliges us to prefer the salvation of our country to every other secondary interest."

"FERDINAND,

"The Duke of CAMPOCHIARO,

"Sec. of State, and Minister of Foreign Affairs."

"Naples, Dec. 7."

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM, FEB. 14.

EXPEDITION AGAINST LIMA, &c.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica), Dec. 16.

We have been favoured with the following authentic intelligence from the South Seas, by gentlemen just arrived in this city from Lima.

The Civil expedition, destined for the attack of Lima, sailed from Valparaiso on the 1st of August, the land force consisted of about 4,500 men, under the command of General San Martin, who embarked in high order and spirit. The squadron consisted of ten vessels of various sizes, under Lord Cochrane, who, previous to their sailing, was promoted to the rank of Admiral, and accompanied on their way, and took in some troops that were stationed there, and on the 5th of September following, they arrived and took possession of Pisco, without any

resistance; the troops there, very few in number, retired to the interior, with the slaves, horses, cattle, &c. Near 10% of the slaves, however, joined the independents. About ten days after their arrival Don Juan Pizarro, viceroy, of Peru, sent a flag of truce by land, to General San Martin, requesting a conference by deputies at Mediflor, to see if the differences between the mother country and Chili could be arranged, without having recourse to arms, which he consented to, and on the 21th, the Conde de Villar de Fuente, colonel in the army, Don Dionisio Capas, lieutenant in the navy, and Dr. Unzueta, on the part of Spain, met Colonel Thomas Guido, and Don Juan Garcia del Rio, Secretary of State of Chili. On the 25th, an armistice was agreed on.

The conference lasted until the 1st of October, when the deputies separated. Immediately on the arrival of those of Chili at Pisco, which was on the 4th General San Martin broke the armistice, on advising the advanced guard of Peru of it. A few days after that he took a small town, and it is said, the militia there joined him.

Previous to the expedition's sailing from Valparaiso, the Supreme Director O'Higgins came from St. Jago to inspect the troops. On entering the town, he was saluted by all the batteries and shipping in the harbor, among which was H. B. M. ship Andromache, captain Sheriff, and Stanley captain O'Brien. The town was also illuminated in honor of the occasion.

About the 7th of October, 800 horse and 500 foot were sent from Lima to join two or three regiments from Upper Peru and Arequipa, and whose united force would be nearly equal to that of the independents. On the 21th, accounts reached Lima, that General San Martin was re-embarking all his force. None of the artillery was ever landed, and from that it was inferred that he expected on hearing of his arrival at Pisco, that the Viceroy would send the best part of the troops from Lima up to Pisco, when he would have proceeded directly on for Lima.

The town of Guayaquil has declared itself independent. On the 9th of October the principal leaders of the conspiracy dined together, when they swore the whole party to secrecy, and planned the rising. In the evening, a hall was given to the principal inhabitants, at which all the ladies wore a light blue ribbon which was not noticed by any of the opposite party. At 12 o'clock on the night of the 8th, the heads of departments were made prisoners of, and at two, a salute from the batteries, announced the success of the independents. Mr. Joseph Villamel, merchant, at the desire of the inhabitants, then hoisted a broad pendant, white with a blue star, as commandant of the squadron. On the 11th, he proceeded in the Alcazar, a schooner, with a crew of 90 Englishmen and 30 natives to Pisco, where on board the Governor and principal officers are prisoners.

No opposition was made, nor indeed none could well be made, against the conspiracy, the plan and execution of it being so secret. The only person killed was a colonel of cavalry. He made some resistance, and was shot by an Indian Cacique, of one of the most ancient families, and captain in a native regiment. Some time previous to the rising, Mr. Villamel had two English vessels consigned to him; he applied for permission to load them for England, which was refused by the Governor. He then wrote to Lima for the Viceroy's sanction, which he also denied him, although at the same time vessels were arriving from Callao, with special permission from him. This, in a great measure, was the cause of the conspiracy.—The different regiments, consisting of 2,000 men, were relieved by the Governor some days previous to his arrest.

The regular troops in Lima are well clothed and provided in every respect, and are in excellent order. The artillery particularly so. The whole amount to about 10,000 men. The city is quite tranquil, and there is not the least appearance of dread or confusion.

The inhabitants of Panama are much alarmed, dreading that immediately when Mr. Villamel returns from Pisco he will come down to that city.

His majesty's ship Tyne, captain Falcon, sailed about the end of June with upwards of \$2,000,000 for England. The Stanley had sailed from Valparaiso also for England, with about a million and a quarter of dollars. The Hyperion, capt Searle, would proceed about the middle of this month (December) for England, and it was thought he would get between 3 and 4,000,000 of dollars.

The United States' Frigate Macedonian, was to leave Callao about the 10th of this month (December,) she was to touch at Rio Janeiro, and was receiving money on board for that port.

December 16.

The sloop of war Ontario brought to Kingston, \$100,000 from St. Martha.

December 25.

We have learnt by letters from the capital of the independent provinces of New Granada, that all the kingdom of Quito has decidedly shaken off the Spanish yoke. The Spanish General Melchior Aymerich, Governor of Quito, had been completely defeated previous to the insurrection of the province under his command.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Speech of his Majesty Louis XVIII. to the Legislative Chamber of France.

The Paris papers contain the speech of the King, the day before, upon the opening session of the Chambers. The ceremony took place in one of the Halls of the Louvre which was magnificently prepared for this occasion. His Majesty left the Palace of the Tuilleries at one o'clock. A discharge of artillery announced his arrival at the Louvre. A deputation of twelve Peers, with the Chancellor at their head, and of 25 Deputies, went forth to meet his Majesty in a chamber adjoining to the Apollo Gallery. His Majesty, after remaining a few moments in conversation with the Members of the Deputation, entered the Hall of the

Session, and ascended the throne. On his right was Monsieur, and on his left was the Duke D'Angoulême. The Duke D'Orleans was on the right of his Majesty, next to Monsieur. The great officers of State, the Peers, and the Deputies, were arranged in their respective places; and the Duchess D'Angoulême, the Duchess D'Orleans, and Madame de St. Louis, remained uncovered, till his Majesty invited the Peers to be seated, and the Chancellor of France intimated the same permission to the Deputies.

His Majesty then delivered the following speech:—

"Gentlemen:—Arrived at the close of a year, marked at its commencement by the most affecting events, but since so full in consolation and hope, we ought, in the first place, to render thanks to Divine Providence for his fresh mercies."

"My heart was in my house; a son has been granted to my ardent prayers. France, after having mingled her tears with mine, has participated in my joy and gratitude with transports which I have sensibly felt."

"The All-Powerful has not limited his protection here. We owe to him the continuance of peace, that source of all prosperity. Time has only more closely united the Alliance of which France forms a part. This Alliance, while it averts the cause of war, ought to inspire confidence against the dangers to which social order, or the political equilibrium may be exposed."

"These dangers are daily receding from us. I shall not, however, in this solemn communication to my subjects, be silent respecting the serious facts which, during the course of the year, have afflicted my heart; happy, nevertheless, to be able to say, that if the state and my family have been menaced by a conspiracy too much connected with the disorders which had preceded it, it has been manifested that the French nation, faithful to its King, is indignant at the bare thought of its paternal sceptre being wrested from it, to become the sport of the remnant of a restless faction, which it universally detests."

"This faction, therefore, has not interrupted the movement which brings France to the days of her prosperity. In the interior, successes, always increasing, have crowned the efforts of her laborious activity, which apply equally to agriculture, arts, and industry."

"The amelioration of the revenues of the state, the economy which I have prescribed, and the tried solidity of credit, admit of being proposed to you, even in the present session, a new diminution of the taxes now directly assessed. This relief will be so much the more efficacious, as it will produce an equal assessment of the public burdens."

"Such successes render more dear to me the duty which royalty imposes."

"To bring to perfection the operation of the great political bodies by the Chambers; to fix the different branches of the administration in harmony with this fundamental law; to inspire general confidence in the stability of the throne, and the indelibility of the laws which protect the interests of all—such is the end of my efforts. To attain it, two conditions are necessary—firm and repose. We ought not to demand from infant institutions, what can be expected from their complete development, and the morals which they are destined to form. Until then, let us be wise enough to acknowledge, that, in public affairs, patience and moderation are also powers, and those of all others which deceive us the least. Let us not forget that it would be impossible for the government to maintain order, that principal guarantee of liberty, if it were not armed with a strength proportioned to the difficulties in the midst of which it is placed."

"Every thing announces that the modifications operated in our electoral system will lead to the advantages which I anticipated. Whichever adds to the strength and independence of the Chambers, adds to the authority and dignity of my Crown. This session will, I hope, achieve the work happily commenced in the last. In strengthening the necessary connexion between the Monarch and the Chambers, we shall succeed in founding the system of government which so vast a monarchy must always require, and which the actual state of France and Europe most imperatively commands."

"It is to accomplish those designs that I desire a prolongation of the days that may yet be reserved to me. It is also in order to their accomplishment, that we ought to depend—on you, gentlemen, upon my firm and inviolable will, and I upon your royal and constant support."

His Majesty's speech was received with general acclamations of Vive le Roi! At the close, the Minister of the Interior invited such of the newly-elected Deputies as were present to take the usual oath, which was done in the prescribed form. His Majesty then returned to the Tuilleries amidst the congratulations of the assembled throng.

About ten days since Captain Leving Young of this town, was informed by his apprentice boy, that a man had applied to him to steal from his master a pair of shoes, for which he would pay the boy. Capt. Young directed the boy to appoint a particular hour at night, when the applicant should come and receive the shoes—and, providing himself with a cow-skin, concealed himself in the shop: Soon after which my gentleman made his appearance, and commenced making an examination for a pair which would fit him. Having made a choice he was chaffing with the boy about the price he should pay for stealing them, when Capt. Young seized him, and used his weapon with such dexterity, that the culprit roared lustily for mercy—and although he did not get the shoes, he paid for them pretty dearly.—Pub. Adm.

SUMMARY.

The value of real and personal estate in the city of New York in 1818, amounted to \$14,915,695 dollars—in 1819 to \$21,018,289 and in 1820 to \$25,605,620.

The people of Montreal have been alarmed by the appearance in the waters of the river St. Lawrence. They stood on the banks in parallel with the horizon at a distance of 20 yards, and, with the true sun in the middle—they saw a sun, times seen at a distance of 1400 and 32 minutes.

On the 25th of January the thermometer at Quebec was 30 degrees below zero.

The brig Sampson, from Cuba to New York, was wrecked on Egg harbor on Wednesday evening last. All the crew were sick except the captain and one man, on whom the whole management devolved.

A calf 19 months old, was lately killed in a garden, N. Y. which weighed when alive, 1080 pounds, when it was 183 pounds. When only one day old it weighed 90 pounds, so that it gained more than 2 lbs. per day.

### Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the 13th of October last the subscriber received, while at St. Louis, thirteen Notes, each for \$100, one of the Bank of the United States, payable at New York, and twelve of the Bank of Virginia, payable at Petersburg. For safety the notes were cut into two parts: the right hand halves were sent to the address of the subscriber at Philadelphia, by post, and the left hand halves were sent by him by post from Cincinnati, Ohio, to his address at Philadelphia. The halves sent from Cincinnati have been received, those sent from St. Louis have not been received. Notice having been long since given to the banks, the missing halves can be of no use except to the subscriber. To encourage a search on the route from St. Louis, he will give FIFTY DOLLARS reward to any person who will deliver or transmit to him the missing letter and contents.

WM. W. WALKER.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 9. 1821.

### NOTICE.

THE STALLS in the Lower Market House will be rented to the highest bidder for one year, at the Market House, on the first Wednesday in April next, at nine o'clock in the morning. Particulars made known at the time of renting.

WALTER CONNELL,  
Clerk of Market.  
Lewington March 7. 19.

12,000 Yards Domestic COTTONS.

consisting of  
BLANKETS and STRIPES,  
CHECKS, 3 1/2, 4 1/2 wide,  
Furniture do. 3 1/2, 4 1/2 wide,  
Denims and Tickings,  
Brown and Black, d. SHIRTINGS,  
do. SHEETINGS, 56 1/2, 59 1/2 wide,  
Sewing Cotton in Balls and Hanks, white and coloured.

JOHN REIDY, and FOR SALE by the  
PRICE, at the Philadelphia Wholesale Commission,  
with the addition of Exchange and Charges.  
HUGHES & FLEMING, 34 N. 3d St.  
Lewington, March 1, 1821.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are just receiving a complete assortment of  
Spring & Summer Goods,  
consisting of  
JACQUETS, Cambric Muslin  
Lancashire, Scotch and Merino  
Book and Fancy Muslin  
French Linens  
Superb Blue Cloths and Cassimeres  
Nankins, serges, &c. &c. &c.  
Coffee and Sugar, Imperial TEAS  
Indigo, Vanilla and Mace, in Barrels and half Barrels

By the Keg or Cartons—Also,  
Cotton Yarns,  
Of all sizes from the Factory of Postlethwait, Brand & Co.—all of which they offer for Sale at their usual low prices for CASH.

HILFORD & TROTTER.  
Lewington Feb. 23, 1821—2

Valuable Real Estate, FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

On a Credit of One and Two Years, IN THE TOWN OF HOPKINSVILLE, On Saturday the 7th of APRIL next, FOUR VALUABLE LOTS

Well improved, with good BRICK & FRAME HOUSES. This property is elegantly situated in the Business part of the Town, commanding opposite the Columbian Inn, at the corner of Main and Main Cross streets, and extending up the square towards the Court-House.

Also,  
At the same time and place, and on the SAME TERMS,

The Tract of Land, Upon which I live, two and a half miles South of Hopkinsville, on the Palmyra road, containing about

350 Acres,

This estate combines all the advantages of a healthy situation, fertile soil, and good timber. Four never failing Springs, and fine Stock Water, (being bounded by Little River.) Any gentleman who wishes a settlement in the vicinity of this flourishing town, (where from the capacities and qualifications of the professors in both Male and Female Academies) his children may be well educated without the expense of boarding them out, could not select a more agreeable site. As it is from necessity alone this property is exposed to sale, and will positively be sold for whatever it will bring great bargains may be calculated on. All persons who wish to see the premises before they are offered for sale, are respectfully invited to call and view the premises before the day of Sale.

CHARLES CALDWELL  
Hopkinsville, Feb. 2.—28



